

## GARFIELD'S LETTER.

### IN WHICH HE FAVERS CEEP LABOR.

Showing Was a Model Republic. Statesmen Would be the Laborers—The Original of the Letter—Examined and Deemed to be Genuine.

New York, October 21.—The following letter from General Garfield was published here to day:

[Personal and Confidential.]  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., January 23, 1883.—Dear Sirs: Yours in full received. I take it that the question of employes is only a subject of comparison between the two countries. In individuals of course we have the right to buy and sell labor where they can get it. I am the chief object of your inquiry. I am not able to say that the government should be religiously kept until its provisions are made. I am not prepared to say that it is not. I have had a short time to consider his entire program in view of the fact that he has been constant surprise in their power and effectiveness. It is not our purpose to take sides in the pending contest, but it is only right to say that Mr. Hill has not only given the liegemen of his party a chance to unite, but has made a reputation for himself in the state as a prosecuting officer.

# THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1880.

NO. 110.

## CONDENSED CRIME

### SERVED UP TO THE PUBLIC

beach praiseth him in exceptional terms. Judge Hiller gives him the warmest letter we have seen. Judge Hammond says he is very bold indeed that even the most hardened criminal would be compelled to turn thief or burglar if he were throughout his life. Juries, juries, and people throughout his life are one unbroken verdict of approval unbroken by a single note of censure. In my opinion, he is a man of great ability. He has made a short lawyer of the state, and his speeches have been constant surprise in their power and effectiveness. It is not our purpose to take sides in the pending contest, but it is only right to say that Mr. Hill has not only given the liegemen of his party a chance to unite, but has made a reputation for himself in the state as a prosecuting officer.

**NECROLOGICAL.**  
Deaths of Several Prominent Persons.  
New York, October 22.—Eraus C. Benedict, president of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at the age of 71. He was a member of Judge Root's bar, and of the United States criminal court, died this morning of apoplexy, aged eighty-one. He was formerly a member of the assembly and state senate from Brooklyn, and a member of the Union League club, historical and other societies and at the time of his death was a member of the New York bar. He was born in Connecticut and graduated at Williams college, of which he was a trustee.

Galveston, Tex., October 22.—A speech to the News-Herald says: "The letter, after having passed through the hands of many experts, will be submitted to the national committee before the national democratic committee. There was a large attendance, among them several congressmen and senators, familiar with General Garfield's writing. After a few words of introduction, Mr. Hill was pronounced to be genuine. Speaker Randall, who was present, said his authority did not have the possibility of a doubt. Ex-Congressman Mead, Smith, Hinman, and others were present. Friends reported of his letter having been made, and no one has seen it, has ventured a doubt. The letter, together with the envelope, was stereotyped, and was reproduced in fac simile in to-day's Truth."

### The Indiana Victory.

PORTER'S OFFICIAL FLUENCY. 7-545.  
Porter's Indiana, October 22.—The returns are in from the election of the state of from all the counties except Adams, Delaware and Perry. The 89 counties reported show a total vote for Porter of 225,879; for Landers, 27,876; and for Morris' official plurality will be 7,545.

The total vote of the state will be 70,000, and the national vote is to remain in doubt. The Indiana victory is to save any question for themselves by voting their whole state, three tickets over at the polls, and giving the names of Elliott and Wood, and appointed by President Madison surveyor and assessor of the port of New Orleans.

The majority on congress is as follows: in all, except the first district, being as follows: District, Majority. Majority. 1. Wm. H. Morris, 7,545. VIII. R. E. Price, 72. 2. H. S. Stockton, 7,68. IX. G. Orth, 71. 3. W. B. Tolman, 1,87. XI. W. Steele, 62. 4. T. C. Hovey, 84. XII. W. Collier, 71. 5. V. C. Hovey, 1,69. XIII. W. M. Holliday, 71.

The conference of republican attorneys was held yesterday at the law office of Mr. Morris, and it was attended by fifty of the most prominent members of the state, among them being Judge Frazee, Mr. George Taylor, Mr. John C. Hovey, Mr. Albert G. Porter, Asa Ichard, of Evansville, and Mr. John Taylor, of Indianapolis. The conference was also largely informal, and it resulted in an unanimous expression of the desire of the members of the bar fully and finally settle the question as to the validity of the bill, and to have it referred to the appropriate committees.

The time and place of holding the next meeting of the association was referred to the advisory committee, and the convention adjourned sine die.

### WEARY OF LIFE.

A Young Wife, Believing Herself Deceived and Friends, Attempt Suicide—A Sad Case.

Savannah, Ga., October 22.—Yester evening a young woman, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Eliza, thirty years old, and her mother, Mrs. Crooks, eighteen months back, and Mrs. George, a nurse, Eliza's home in Ravenna, Ohio, were found hanging in their respective chambered. She became intimate with a colored woman named Anna, who had been separated from her husband for two weeks and disappeared. It was believed that she had been separated from her young lady, Eliza, at whose urgent request we suppose, because she was about 8 o'clock to see about the tickets. A man, who was said to be a sailor, had followed her, and killed himself, two miles south of her.

CLEVELAND, O., October 22.—A strange case of youth suicide took place to night in the home of Mrs. Eliza, thirteen years ago, and they were much respected. Eliza was short and thick set, and had a white complexion. She had no money, but was working hard to prepare for war. If M. Morris, leader of the opposition, comes into power he will be compelled to make some arrangement with him.

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The case was a mystery to the family. Mrs. Eliza was called in as a nurse and inquired of the facts. She was asked to go to the police station, and he had only been saved after the most strenuous exertions. Upon inquiry and investigation the following facts were learned:

Eliza was taken to the police station, and the young man subsequently secured a ticket to New York. The police were notified, and this evening she was found at Newington station in a prison. Her motive in poisoning cannot be ascertained. It seems though, that the parties did not live together regularly, the young husband having been away for a long time, and the wife having been away for a long time, and the husband, when she wrote her husband and begged him to come for her, she had written to him that she was weary of life, and wanted to end her days in the quietude of her home.

The young man, however, had informed him of the result of his efforts, and he had gone to the door of his house, and when he was admitted, he was found near his old home and placed in the schoolroom. He was a white youth, and was soon found to be very miserable.

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**The Constitution.**

Entered as second-class matter in the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1878.  
ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 23, 1880.

Nominations for congress come to us now—days by the dozen. Both parties are now preparing their final appeals, and the usual crop of misstatements for circulation just before the day of election. As a rule, however, all appeals and campaign sensations put out in the last week find no believers, and are, therefore, harmless.

The people of this country are again looking towards Mexico. The talk now is of railroad concessions and commercial relations, but after a while it will be of annexation. Whether it be best or not for either republic, it seems to be the destiny of the weaker republic to be merged in the greater. A trunk line of railroad to Mexico City would amount to a form of annexation of the most practical and preferable nature.

The French government has as much trouble in enforcing the religious decrees as Mr. Gladstone has in dealing with the Irish question. Compromises are talked of in each case, and in each case there are strong men who will listen to no compromise. The Gambettists insist upon a full execution of the decree against the unauthorized religious congregations; and as they generally manage to have their way, it is probable that the unenlisted soldiers will have to go to join the Jesuits, who left France almost before warning was given.

The Mormon question, in connection with the condition of Utah, is beginning to assume prominence again, and congress will doubtless be asked to make the territory a state as soon as the results of its census are published. The truth is it has population enough to sustain a state government, and the missionaries of the saints in other lands are dispatching new recruits by the ship load. The trouble is not numerical, but marital. The controlling people of the territory believe in a system of complex marriages which is sternly and properly denounced in every other section of the country. Utah must therefore remain a territory.

A lady visitor to Atlanta, who has had the opportunity of observing one of the few beneficial effects of the Benevolent Home is moved to send us a communication upon this subject. Our fair correspondent seems surprised that this great charity should care on independently of the formalities of red tape, and free from the embarrassing system of probing and plying that is usually the chief effect of institutions of that character. We trust she will be pleased to record the opinion of one who, although a stranger in Atlanta, is no stranger to noble deeds of benevolence. As yet, the charities of Atlanta are not fairly organized, but in a short time, through the medium of that grand spirit of self-sacrifice which must characterize those who devote their lives to the cause of charity, we hope to be able to point with pride to institutions which are now only in their infancy.

**THE FIFTH DISTRICT.**

We alluded briefly yesterday to the manly card in which Mr. W. H. Hulsey announced his intention of retiring from the race in the fifth district as an independent candidate for congress. The candidacy of Mr. Hulsey was based on the demands of a large personal following which was anxious to show its appreciation of his ability, and his retirement under the circumstances is not only entirely creditable to his patriotism, but in a large measure the preference of those who were anxious to see him occupy a place in congress. We commend Mr. Hulsey's card to the attention of Mr. Disimone, of Griffin, who is also an independent candidate. The reason which Mr. Hulsey gives for his course is vital. There never has been, and never will be greater need for democratic unity and harmony with respect to the congressional contest than just at this particular juncture. We need not attempt to disguise the fact that the election of a democratic president is by no means assured. This is owing not less to certain implacable tendencies at the north than to idiotic blunders on the part of the democratic leaders. We do not propose this time, however, to discuss the probable or improbable causes. It is sufficient to know that the fact exists. There is no need of invoking harmony among Georgia democrats with respect to the presidential election, but there is great need of urging the people, not only in the fifth, but in every district of the state, to support the regular nominees of the party. If we are to be defeated in the presidential contest, let us at least hold our own in congress. If we are to be victorious it is absolutely essential, in order to carry out the policy of the party, that we have a working majority in the house of representatives. This is the situation. The danger is that the democrats will not only fail to elect General Hancock, but that they will lose their majority in congress. Under these circumstances, Mr. Hulsey is impelled to say that a democrat who is unwilling to sacrifice his "personal political fortunes for the good of the party in the time of peril is unworthy of place in its ranks." Let us hope that this patriotic sentiment will animate all opposition to Mr. Hammont, and relieve the democratic party of the district of the complications and confusions of independence.

It is impossible for any person interested in democratic success and in the cause of good government, to interpose any valid objection to the election of Mr. Hammond. His ability is too conspicuous to be questioned, either by friend or foe; his public record and private character are without reproach; and his experience as a congressman is such as to qualify him in the largest measure for promoting the interests of his constituents and of the country. We trust and believe that when the day of election arrives, there will be no opposition to Mr. Hammond. He deserves the unanimous endorsement of the people of the fifth district at the polls; and this we feel he will receive if the voters are alive to their own interests.

The New Haven Register seems to be making preparations to carry Connecticut, We propose to sit up in order to chronicle the success of our contemporary.

Now, then, what does Mr. Disimone say? Will he follow the example of Mr. Hulsey and give the democrats of the fifth district another card? We do not believe he is entitled to stand in the way of perfect unity.

Under the head of "current comment," the Springfield Republican quotes a fifteen year old extract from the Atlanta Commonwealth. We dislike to see our contemporary grinding in such sweet union with the disreputable organ. The line should be drawn somewhere, and there is no more appropriate place than the windy plateau

that lies between newspapers that are dead and forgotten and those that are alive and kicking.

Puck, the illustrated weekly, sets an example in independent journalism. One issue is bought up and circulated by his political committee, and the next commends itself to the favorable attention of the democratic committee. But then, by George! Puck and its Puckers must live.

Donor of New York, seems to have a personal interest in Collins's welfare. This is the usual crop of misstatements for circulation just before the day of election. As a rule, however, all appeals and campaign sensations put out in the last week find no believers, and are, therefore, harmless.

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The Tribune says that the Republicans are not only outvoted in Indiana, but are beaten in every section of the state. The result of the election in Indiana was illegal, but highly immoral.

SINCE the nomination of Black in the first district, the republicans complain that the democrats have drawn the color line.

GAIL HAMILTON's defense of the woman's savings bank swindle in Boston is suggestive. Blaine and his friends seem to be ready to defend fraud wherever it can be found.

TENETS and the children's winter clothes should be sold now, but in different patches.

THE NEW YORK HERALD appears to be anxious to involve John Kelly in a theological discussion. This is where Mr. Bennett is very strong. Kelly should beware before it is too late.

We trust Mr. English is mad enough to rescue his campaign where he left off.

IS SOME of our southern statesmen would subscribe for the leading newspapers of this section, they would learn that the great business has passed off the stage.

The republicans are still tapping the small legs of the other-holders.

WE ought to have had Grant at the mill for reasons which show him what nice people we are. He could have added a good deal of cigar smoke to the sham battle.

I am fed up with the epistles to the Rev. Dr. T. J. Conley, of Boston. The Tribune says that the Republicans are not only outvoted in Indiana, but are beaten in every section of the state, to elect General Hancock.

GENERAL GRANT is a comedian of parts in the character of "A Republican Fakir," he is unapproachable but half mad.

THE INDIANA STATEMENT do not pan out well. This is a fact that cannot be hid under an ordinary blue-blanket.

NEW ENGLAND has its advantages. The chittering season has already arrived. As a contemporary of the oyster, the chittering holds its own.

LUM seems to think that Weaver has won. Our opinion is that both warp and filling were spun by the republican machine.

A JACKPOCKET has no opportunity to put in the theory of natural selection. He is compelled to take what he can get.

**IN GENERAL.**

GRANT pays the Everett house \$200 a week for board.

SCHUYLER COFLAX is again talked of for senator from Indiana.

I'm sick, gentlemen, this man Conking has got me.

SINCE the beginning of Patti's career she has made \$6,000,000.

Mrs. Hayes was introduced in a western town as the greatest mother.

Mrs. Hayes will return to Trenton, Ohio, in time to vote at the November election.

ROSE CONKLING's curl is going. If he should be obliged, wear a wig the republican is in great danger.

—THE LONDON ECONOMIST is not very sanguine as to Mr. Faunce Hughes's Tennessee excess.

MRS. ARNOLD, the sole surviving sister of Ste. Genevieve, resides at Buckhaven, West Virginia.

—IT is said that Mrs. Christianity will soon marry a southerner, who was in love with her as the greatest mother.

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—THE LONDON ECONOMIST is not very sanguine as to Mr. Faunce Hughes's Tennessee excess.

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—IT is said that Mrs. Christianity will soon marry a southerner, who was in love with her as the greatest mother.

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—SCHUYLER COFLAX is again talked of for senator from Indiana.

—I'm sick, gentlemen, this man Conking has got me.

SINCE the beginning of Patti's career she has made \$6,000,000.

Mrs. Hayes was introduced in a western town as the greatest mother.

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PATENT MEDICINES.

**TUTT'S PILLS!**

**AS AN ANTICLICHES MEDICINE,**  
are incomparable. They stimulate the  
TOPIAL LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS  
SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE  
ORGANS, create perfect digestion  
and remove all symptoms of the disease.

**AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL**  
They have no equal action for bilious, remittent, intermitting, typhoid fevers, and fever and ague. Upon the healthy action of the  
Stomach and Liver, they act almost  
wholly, the health of the human race.

**DYSPEPSIA.**  
It is for the cure of dyspepsia and its  
affiliates, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS,  
DESPONDENCY, CONFUSION OF THE MIND, &c., that these  
have gained such a decided popularity.  
No remedy was ever discovered that acts  
so speedily and gently on the digestive  
organs, giving them rest and vigor to  
assure a speedy and accomplished  
recovery. It is a decided success.

**THE NEW BARGAIN**

BETWEEN THE RADICAL "BOBBES."

Grant to be Carefully Named for the Contest  
of 1884, Oaklawn to Control New York,  
and the Other Magazines to be  
Well Provided for Also.

ALBANY, October 20.—Within two weeks  
the presidential election will take place,  
and it seems to be a question on which side  
the result will finally turn. It is a truth  
not less obvious than the success or failure  
of the Hancock electoral ticket in this state,  
will depend upon the size of the democratic  
majorities in the cities of New York and  
Brooklyn. And recent developments show  
that the leaders of the republican party  
clearly understand these facts, fully appre-  
ciate their importance, and will shape their  
conduct to suit the emergency.

A marvelous change has swept around  
after the Ohio election, bringing with it  
the most important of the national and west-  
ern politics of the state within the past  
fortnight. It is seen and felt everywhere  
by keen eyes and sensitive nerve. This is  
the Grant-Conkling leaders gave the rank  
and file to understand that they had little  
hope of carrying the presidency, and there  
fore all their efforts were to be turned to-  
ward securing as many members of congress  
as possible; while all the hazards of the  
assembly must be saved so as to give Mr.  
Conkling a colleague to his liking in the  
Senate. To those who are interested in the  
election, it was made known that the  
stalwarts really cared nothing for the election  
of Garfield, and even thought there  
would be a better chance for Grant's nomina-  
tion four years hence if a democratic ad-  
ministration were meanwhile in power.

"But what is to become of General Arthur?"  
was the anxious inquiry of the ex collector's  
friends. They were pacified by the assurance  
that he should be rewarded with a seat  
in the senate in return for consenting  
to act as a sacrifice on the repub-  
lican national ticket.

I have excellent reasons and  
information to believe that the  
hazard was completely in the famous  
interview at Mentor, where Grant, Con-  
kling, and Logan held communica-  
tions with the committee of the state. If  
elected, Garfield is to be party in their  
hands, and his administration to be so  
conducted as to give Grant nomination  
in 1884. It is thought that no consider-  
able change will take place in existing  
rules.

**RAILROAD NEWS.**

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
Atlanta, October 22, 1880.

New York, October 21.—In immediate  
connection with the political and west-  
ern condition of the state within the past  
fortnight. It is seen and felt everywhere  
by keen eyes and sensitive nerve. This is  
the Grant-Conkling leaders gave the rank  
and file to understand that they had little  
hope of carrying the presidency, and there  
fore all their efforts were to be turned to-  
ward securing as many members of congress  
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elected, Garfield is to be party in their  
hands, and his administration to be so  
conducted as to give Grant nomination  
in 1884. It is thought that no consider-  
able change will take place in existing  
rules.

**RAILROAD NEWS.**

CHATTANOOGA, October 19.—A very im-  
portant meeting of the railroad men in this  
city to adjust and revise rates and  
divisions between all southeastern and  
southwestern points, the opening of  
the new line from Atlanta to Houston,  
and the connection with the  
Crescent route, demanding the im-  
mediate adjustment of existing rates. The  
meeting adjourned to meet again at  
the winter resort in Florida and the  
South Atlantic states. John R. Odgen,  
of the East Tennessee, Virginia and  
Georgia Railroad, who has been  
a prominent member of the association  
which has been formed, and which have succeeded  
in getting the road completed in the famous  
interview at Mentor, where Grant, Con-  
kling, and Logan held communica-  
tions with the committee of the state. If  
elected, Garfield is to be party in their  
hands, and his administration to be so  
conducted as to give Grant nomination  
in 1884. It is thought that no consider-  
able change will take place in existing  
rules.

**RAILROAD NEWS.**

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
Atlanta, October 22, 1880.

New York, October 21.—The general market  
is quiet at present prices. The market  
has been quiet this week. On Saturday  
when feeling was developed, and the market advanced  
slightly. Market opened higher and continued steady  
throughout the day. The market was very  
quiet throughout the day. Subsequently during  
the day, the market advanced steadily, and  
much weakness, and no material change  
occurred. The market closed at 10:30 a.m. with  
lower prices. At present, however, the decline  
has quieted down to cause such uneasiness  
that quotations are being given for the  
closing figures of a week ago. Spots—the market  
quotation change occurred; middling 10c; best 10c;  
and against 122.43 bales for the corresponding  
date last week. It is thought that the movement of cotton this week in  
some ports for the week 10,500 bales.

Below give the opening and closing quo-  
tations of cotton futures in New York & Boston:

**COTTON—CLOSER.**

October 10, 1880—October 10, 1880—  
November 10, 1880—December 10, 1880—  
January 10, 1881—February 10, 1881—  
March 10, 1881—April 10, 1881—  
May 10, 1881—June 10, 1881—July 10, 1881—  
August 10, 1881—September 10, 1881—  
October 10, 1881—November 10, 1881—  
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February 10, 1894—March 10, 1894—  
April 10, 1894—May 10, 1894—June 10, 1894—  
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October 10, 1914—November 10, 1914—  
December

